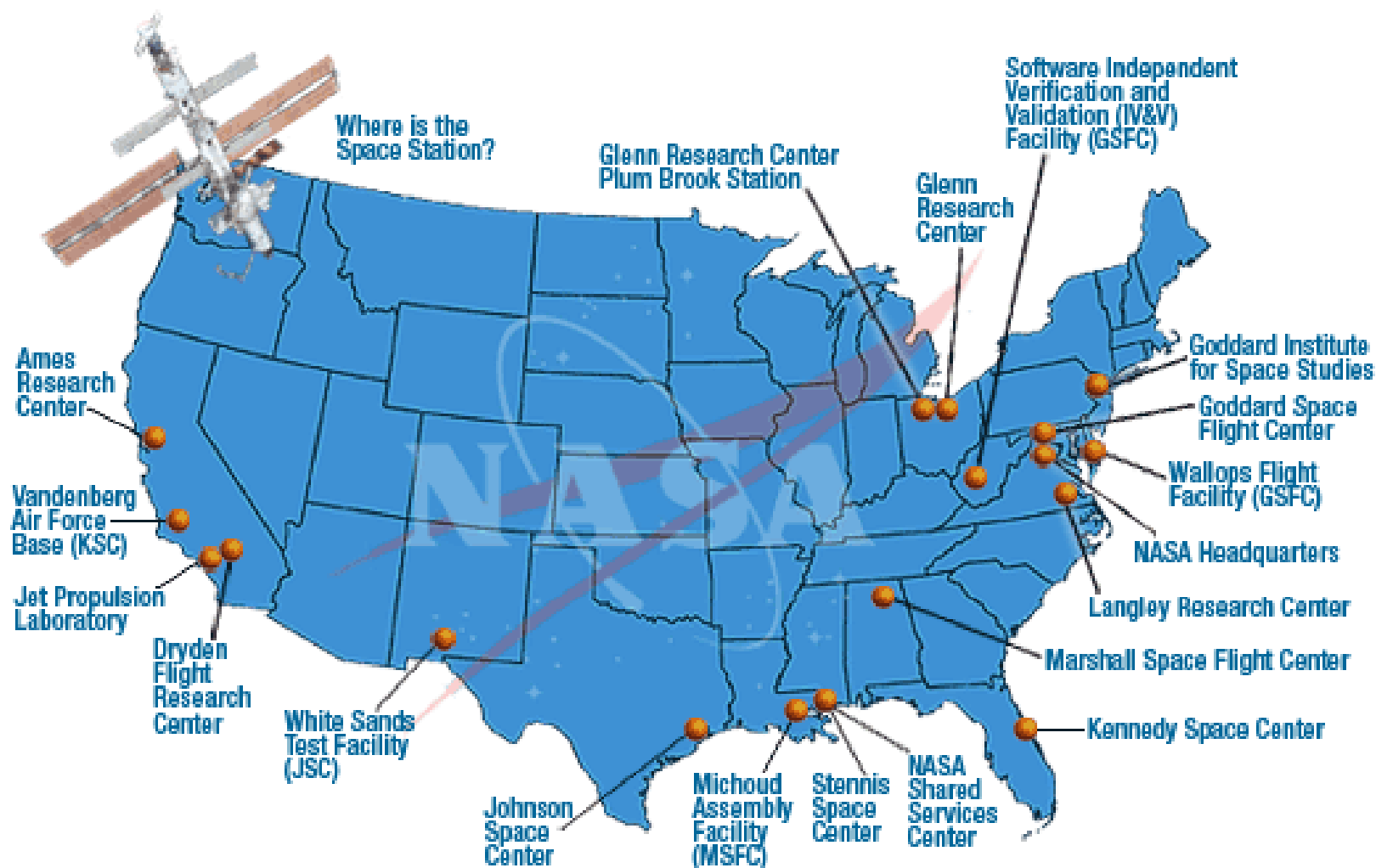


# *Overview of NASA's Environmental Control and Life Support Systems (ECLSS)*

NASA/ Monsi Roman  
Project Manager  
Marshall Space Flight Center



# NASA Centers





# Marshall Space Flight Center

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# My Education

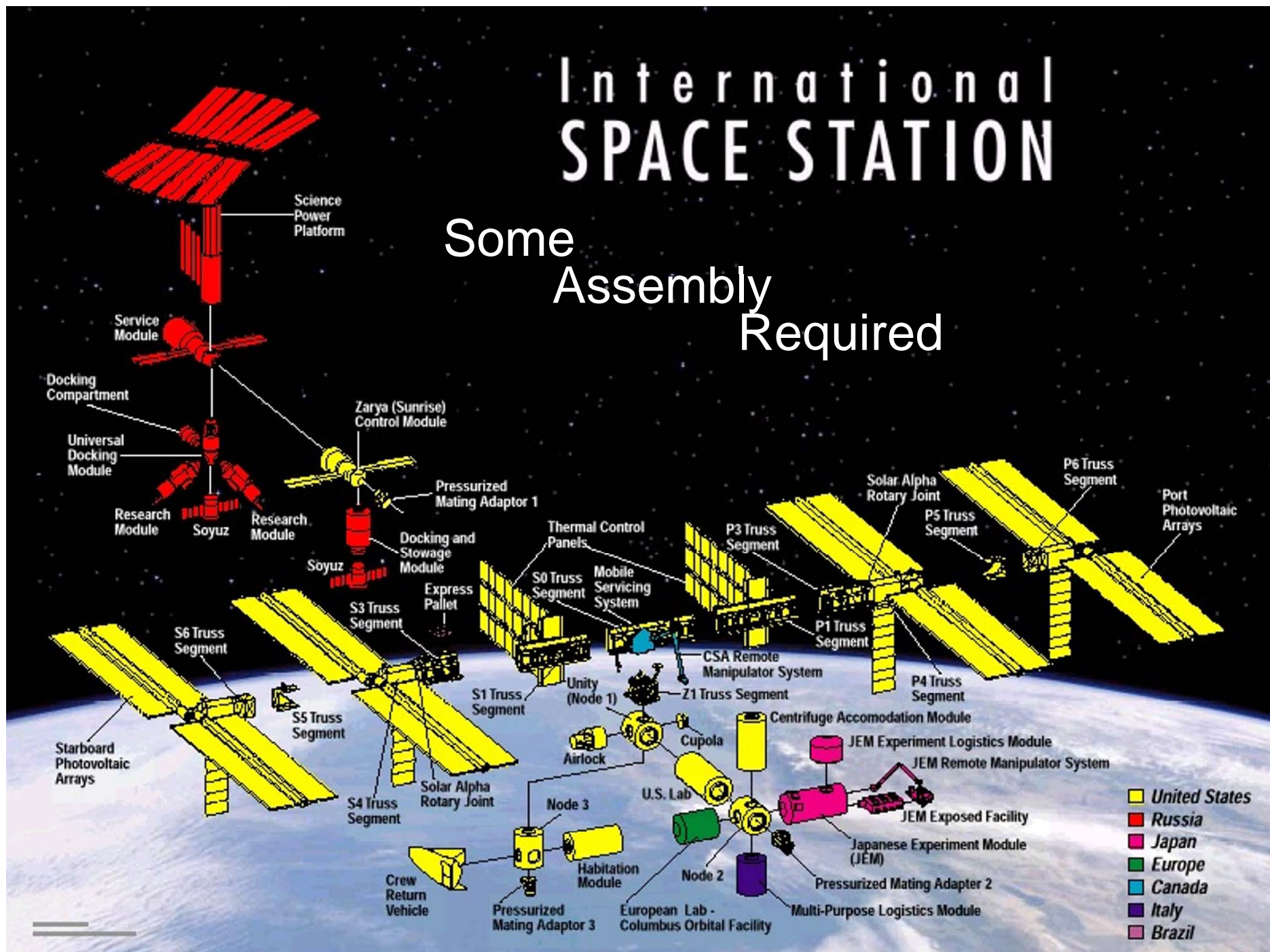
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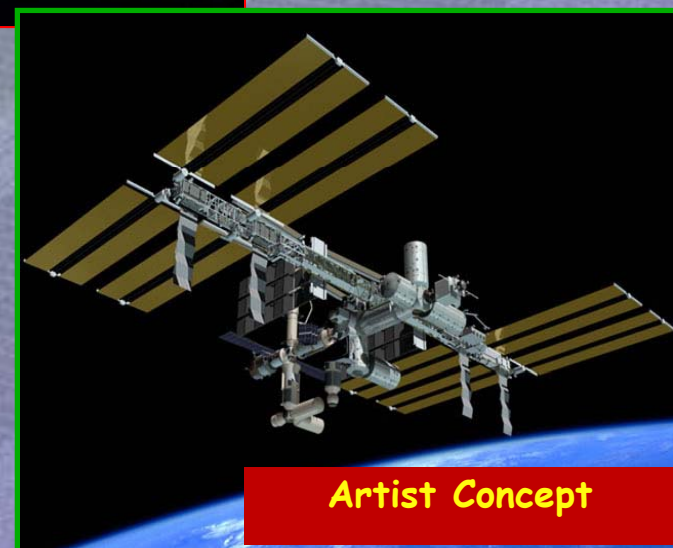


**College of Science**



Some  
Assembly  
Required

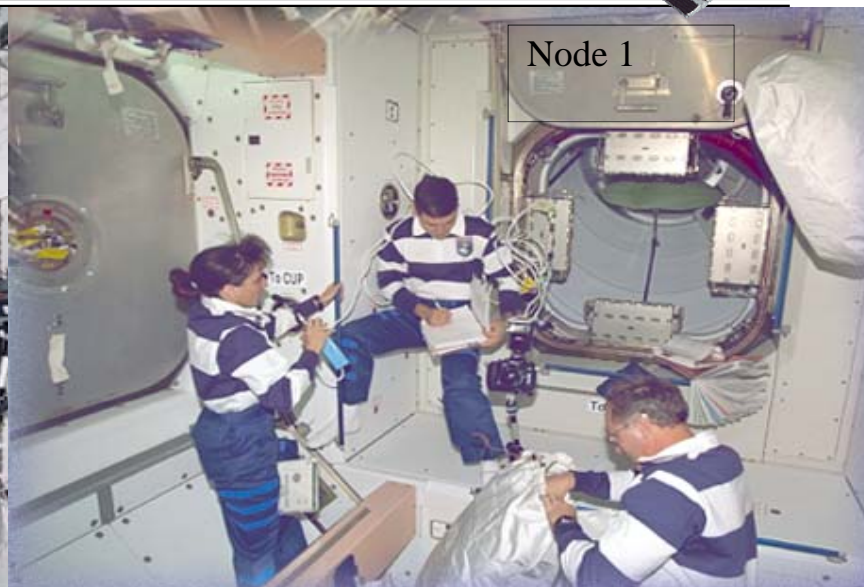
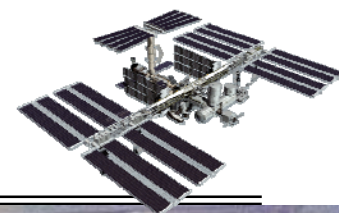








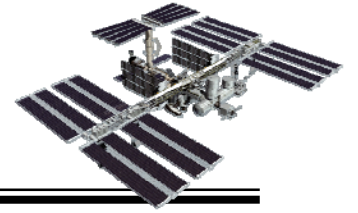
# A Look Inside ISS





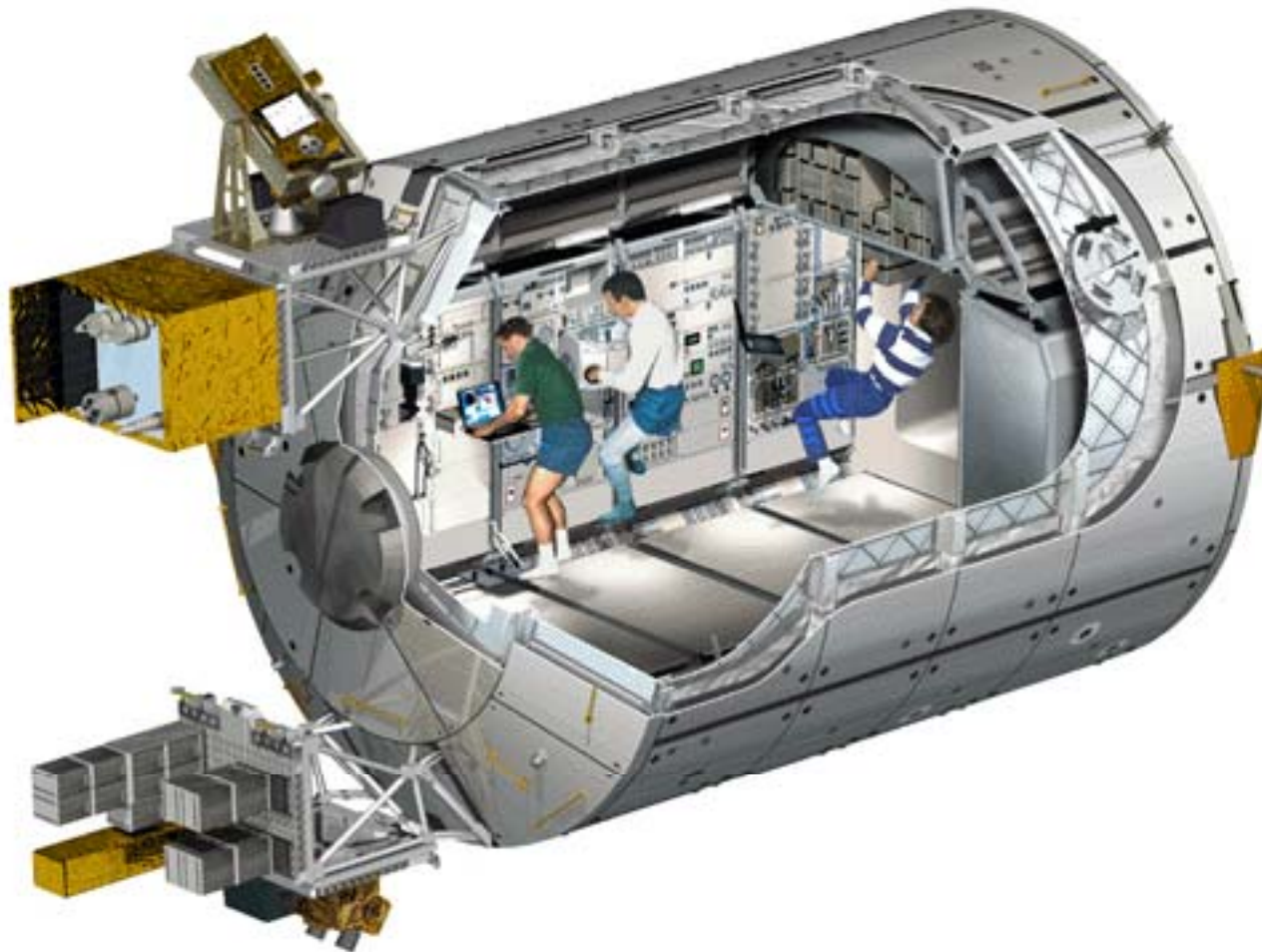
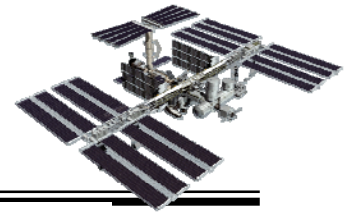


# Columbus Module





# Kibo Module







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# **Environmental Control and Life Support Systems**

**Control  
Atmosphere  
Pressure**

**Condition  
Atmosphere**

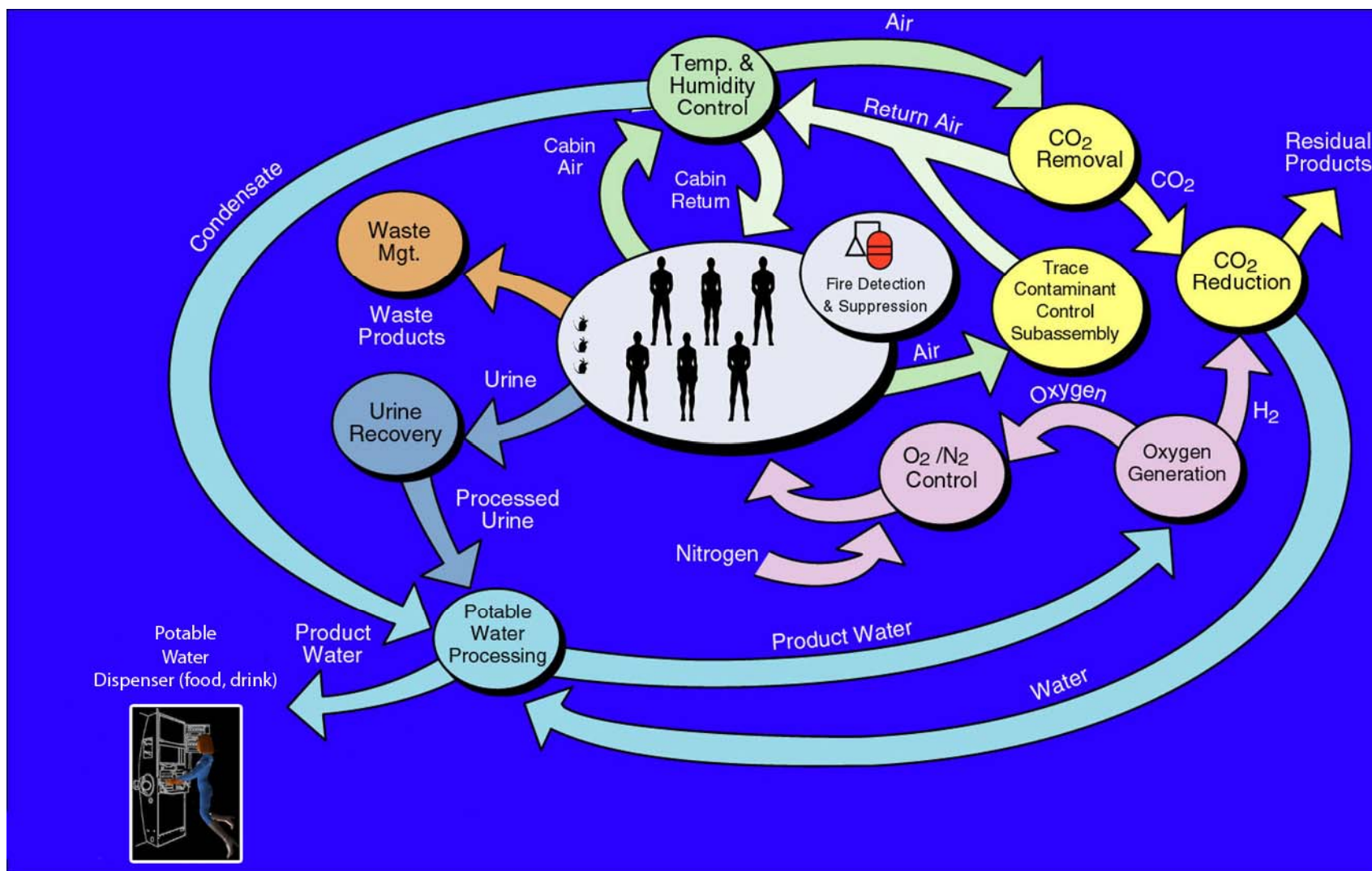
**Respond to  
Emergency  
Conditions**

**Control Internal  
CO<sub>2</sub> &  
Contaminants**

**Provide Water**

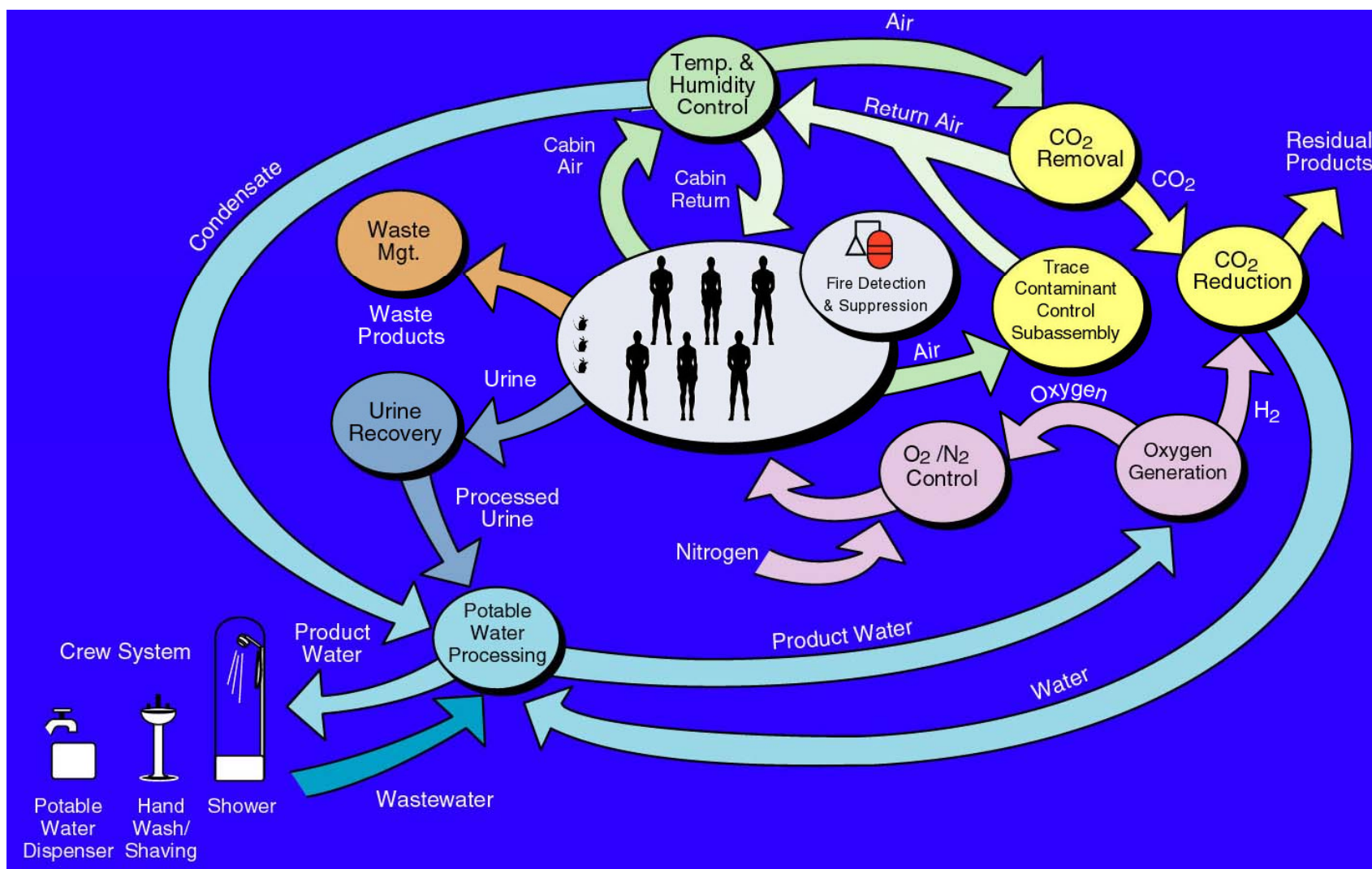


# Where We Will be in a Few Months





# Where We Want to Be





# THE ECLS CHALLENGE

## Needs

Oxygen = 0.84 kg (1.84lb) →  
Food Solids = 0.62 kg (1.36lb) →  
Water in Food = 1.15 kg (2.54lb) →  
Food Prep Water = 0.76 kg (1.67lb) →  
Drink = 1.62 kg (3.56lb) →  
Metabolized Water = 0.35 kg (0.76lb) →  
Hand/Face Wash Water = 4.09 kg (9.00lb) →  
Shower Water = 2.73 kg (6.00lb) →  
Urinal Flush = 0.49 kg (1.09lb) →  
Clothes Wash Water = 12.50 kg (27.50lb) →  
Dish Wash Water = 5.45 kg (12.00lb) →  
Total = 30.60 kg (67.32lb) →



## Effluents

Carbon Dioxide = 1.00 kg (2.20lb) →  
Respiration & Perspiration  
Water = 2.28 kg (5.02lb) →  
Food Preparation,  
Latent Water = 0.036 kg (0.08lb) →  
Urine = 1.50 kg (3.31lb) →  
Urine Flush Water = 0.50 kg (1.09lb) →  
Feces Water = 0.091 kg (0.20lb) →  
Sweat Solids = 0.018 kg (0.04lb) →  
Urine Solids = 0.059 kg (0.13lb) →  
Feces Solids = 0.032 kg (0.07lb) →  
Hygiene Water = 12.58 kg (27.68lb) →  
Clothes Wash Water  
Liquid = 11.90 kg (26.17lb)  
Latent = 0.60 kg (1.33lb)  
Total = 30.60 kg (67.32lb) →



# Environmental Control and Life Support Systems

**Control  
Atmosphere  
Pressure**

Condition  
Atmosphere

Respond to  
Emergency  
Conditions

Control Internal  
CO<sub>2</sub> &  
Contaminants

Provide Water



A photograph taken from space showing the Earth's horizon. The Earth's surface is covered in swirling white clouds over a blue ocean. The horizon line is a sharp, bright blue arc that curves from the bottom left towards the middle right of the frame. The background is a deep, solid black.

# *Control of Atmospheric Pressure*

**14.7 psi**

**— same as Earth at sea level**



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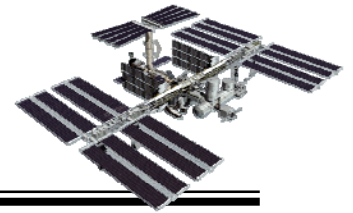
## *Control of Atmospheric Pressure*



**8 psi- almost half of Earth's**



# Temperature and Humidity Control



**Average Temp: 69.8 to 73.4° F**  
**Dew Point: 48°F**





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# Environmental Control and Life Support Systems

Control  
Atmosphere  
Pressure

Condition  
Atmosphere

Respond to  
Emergency  
Conditions

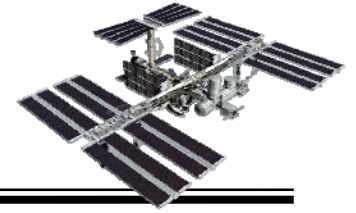
**Control Internal  
CO<sub>2</sub> &  
Contaminants**

Provide Water

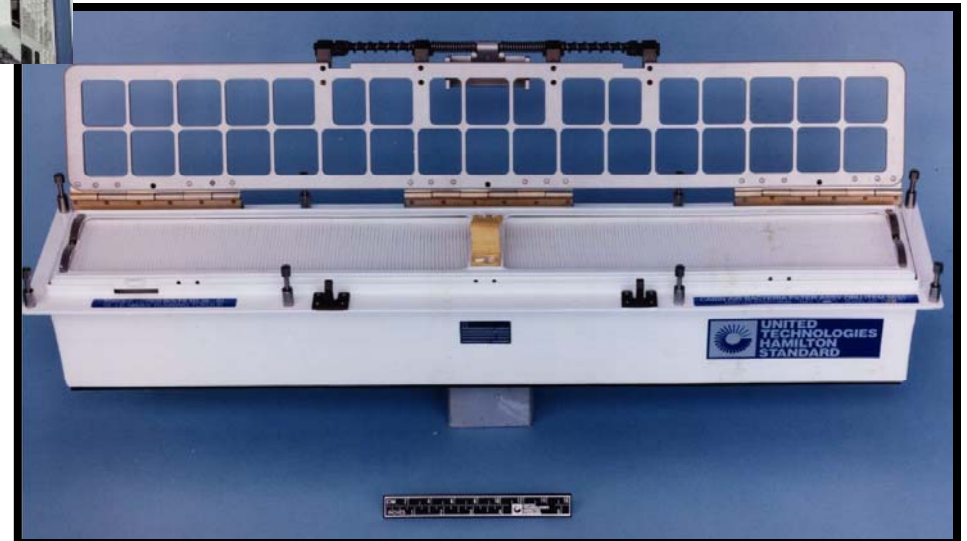




# Removal of Particulates



Why?

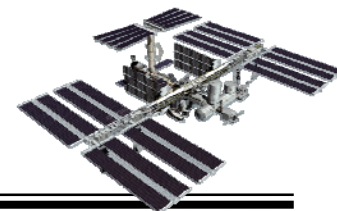








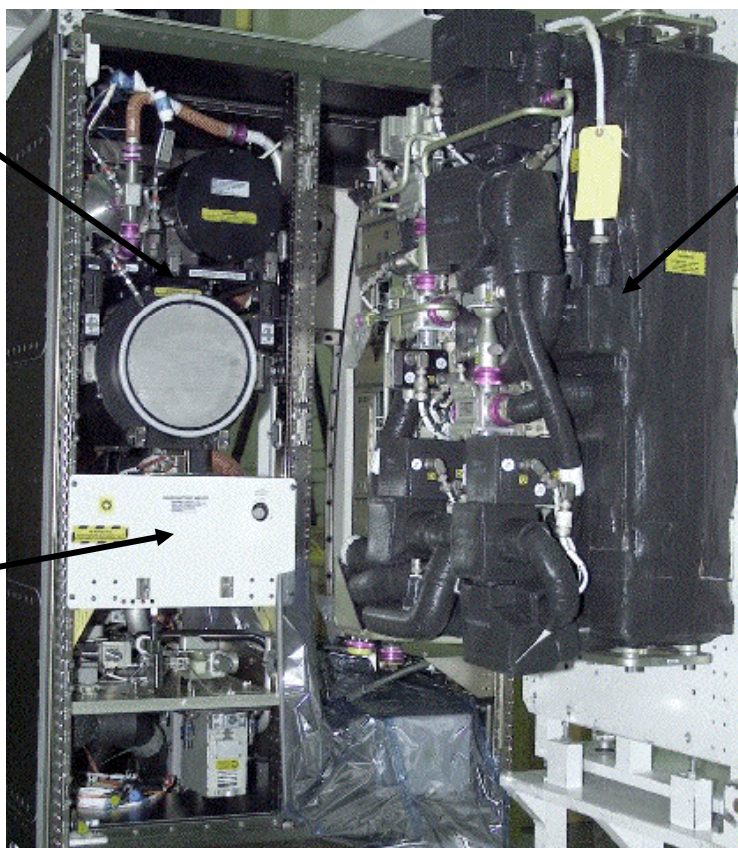
# Removal of CO<sub>2</sub> and Trace Contaminants



TRACE CONTAMINANT  
CONTROL SUBASSEMBLY

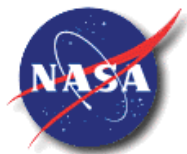
CO<sub>2</sub> REMOVAL  
ASSEMBLY

MAJOR  
CONSTITUENT  
ANALYZER

















# Environmental Control and Life Support Systems

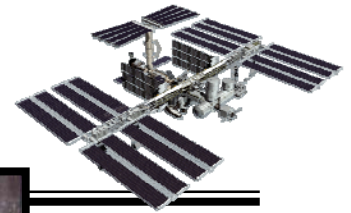
Control  
Atmosphere  
Pressure

**Condition  
Atmosphere**

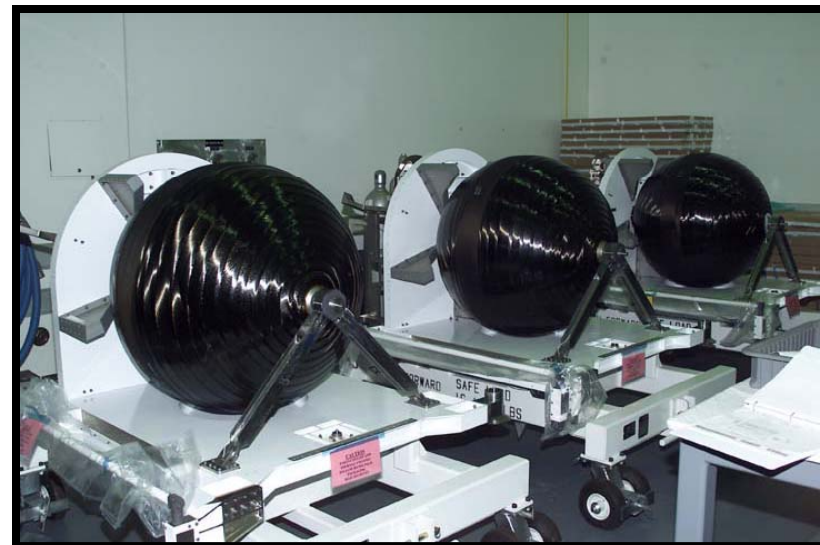
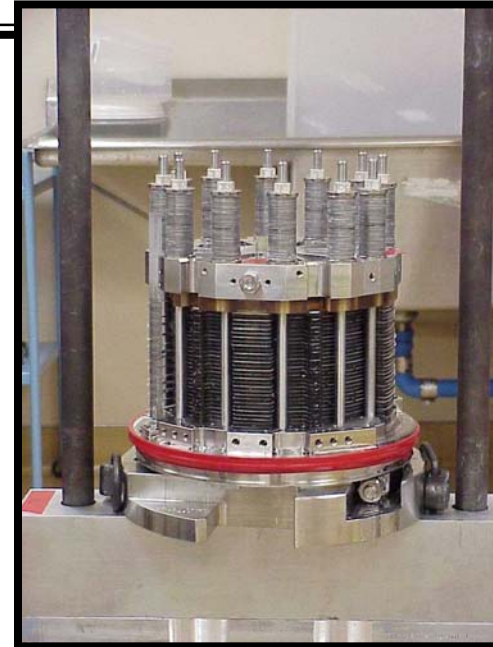
Respond to  
Emergency  
Conditions

Control Internal  
CO<sub>2</sub> &  
Contaminants

Provide Water



# Oxygen

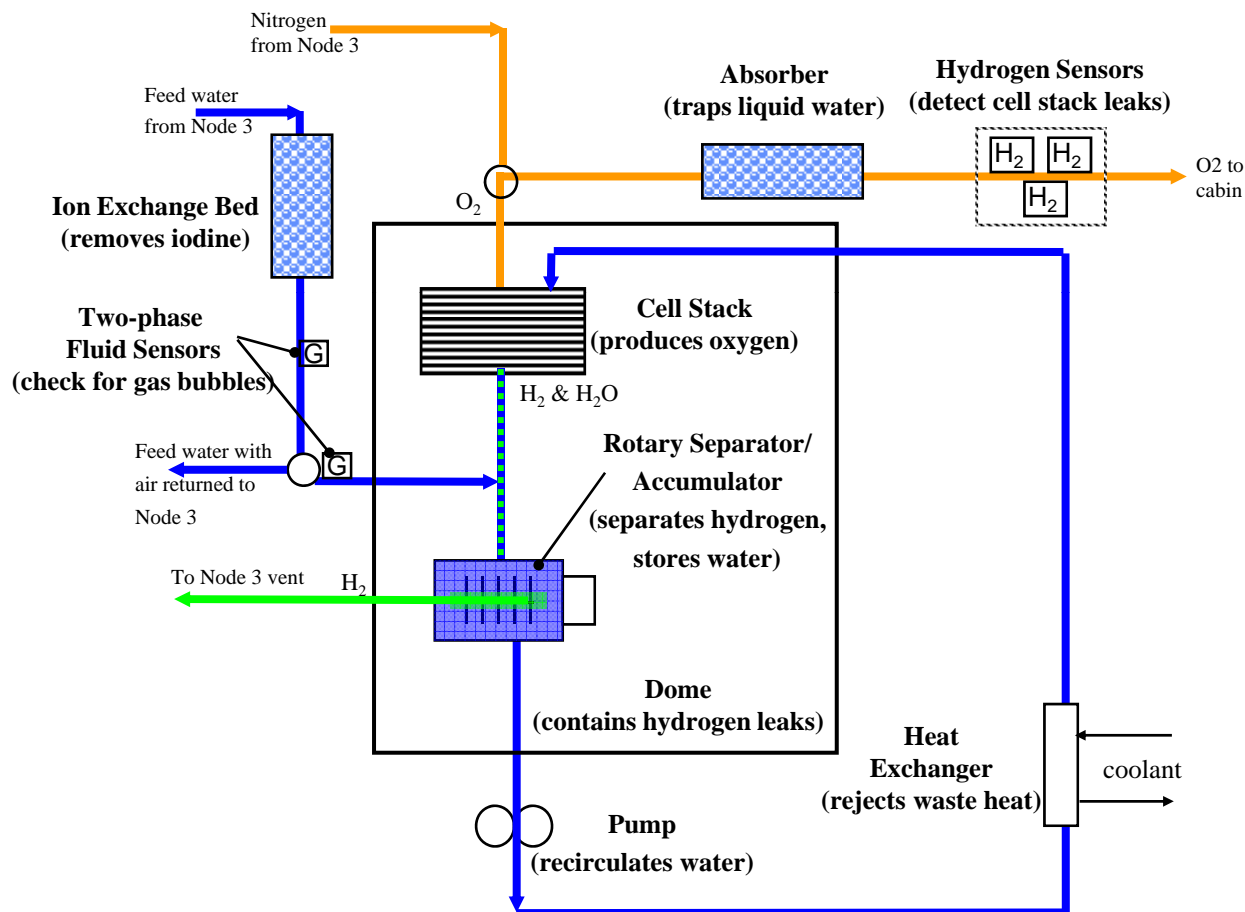




# Oxygen Generator Description

## ■ Integrated Process

- » Oxygen & hydrogen produced in 28-cell stack
- » O<sub>2</sub> delivered to cabin
- » H<sub>2</sub> mixed with excess re-circulated water, separated dynamically, and vented overboard (ISS baseline)
- » Makeup water periodically added and stored within rotary separator
- » Oxygen lines purged with nitrogen for safety after shutdowns



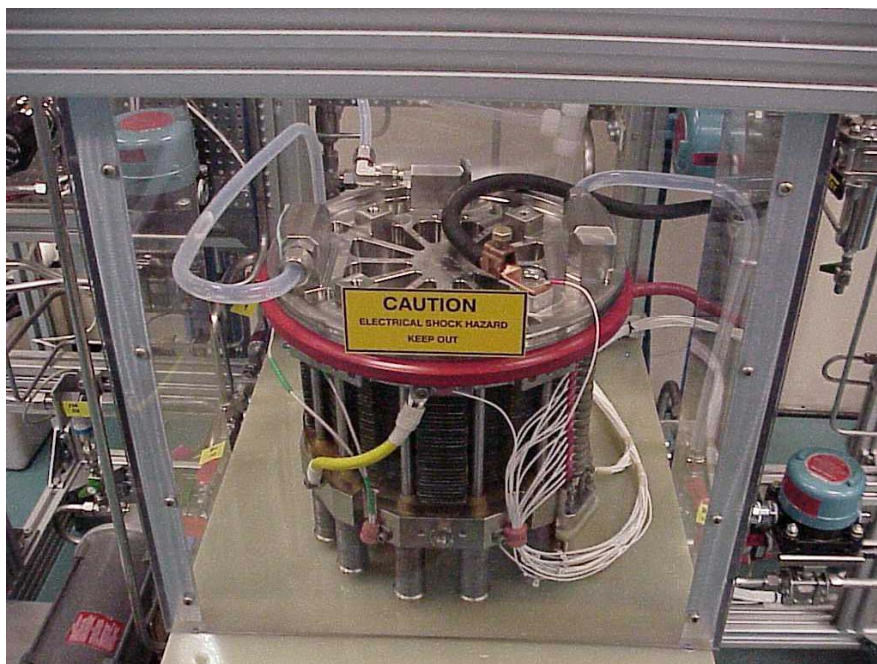




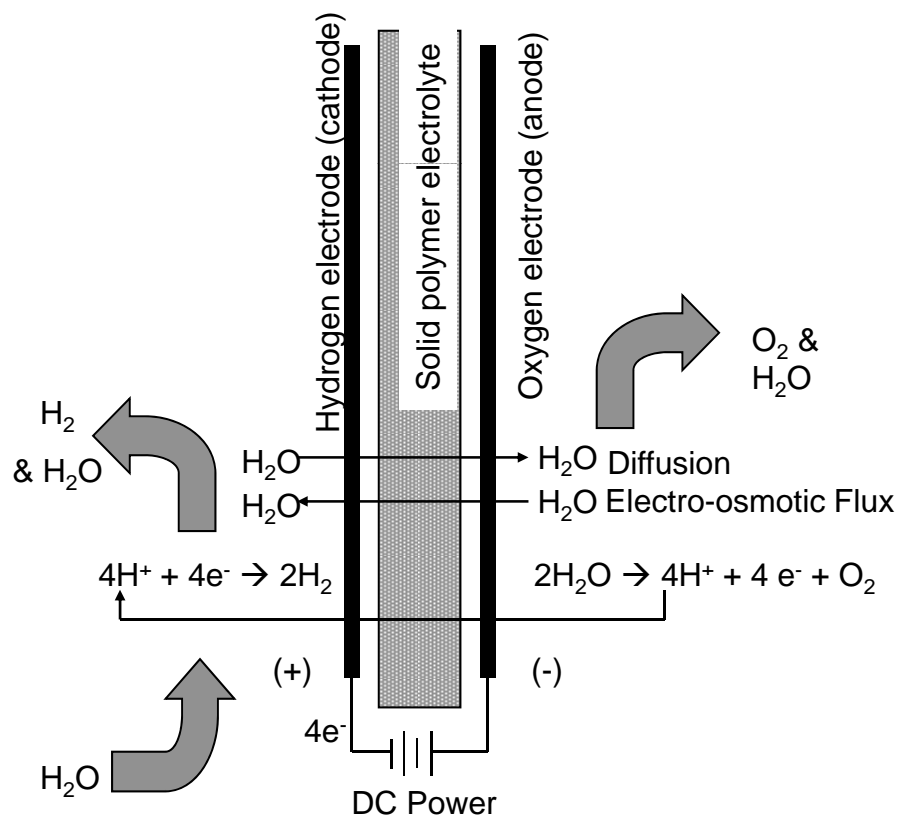
# Space Station Oxygen Generator

- Core Technology: Solid Polymer Electrolysis (cathode feed)

Cell Stack



Electrolysis Cell Reactions





# Environmental Control and Life Support Systems

Control  
Atmosphere  
Pressure

Condition  
Atmosphere

Respond to  
Emergency  
Conditions

Control Internal  
CO<sub>2</sub> &  
Contaminants

**Provide Water**







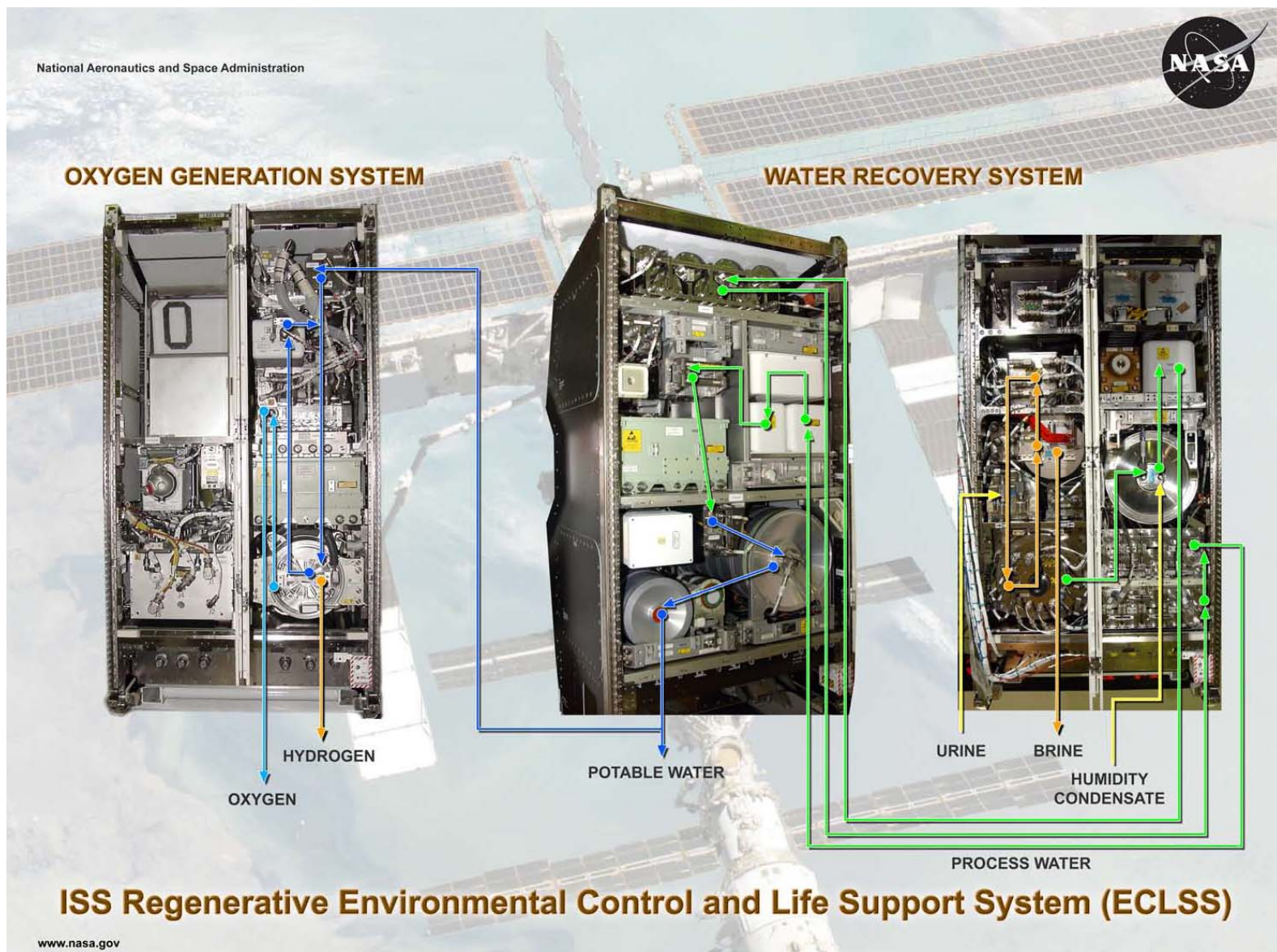






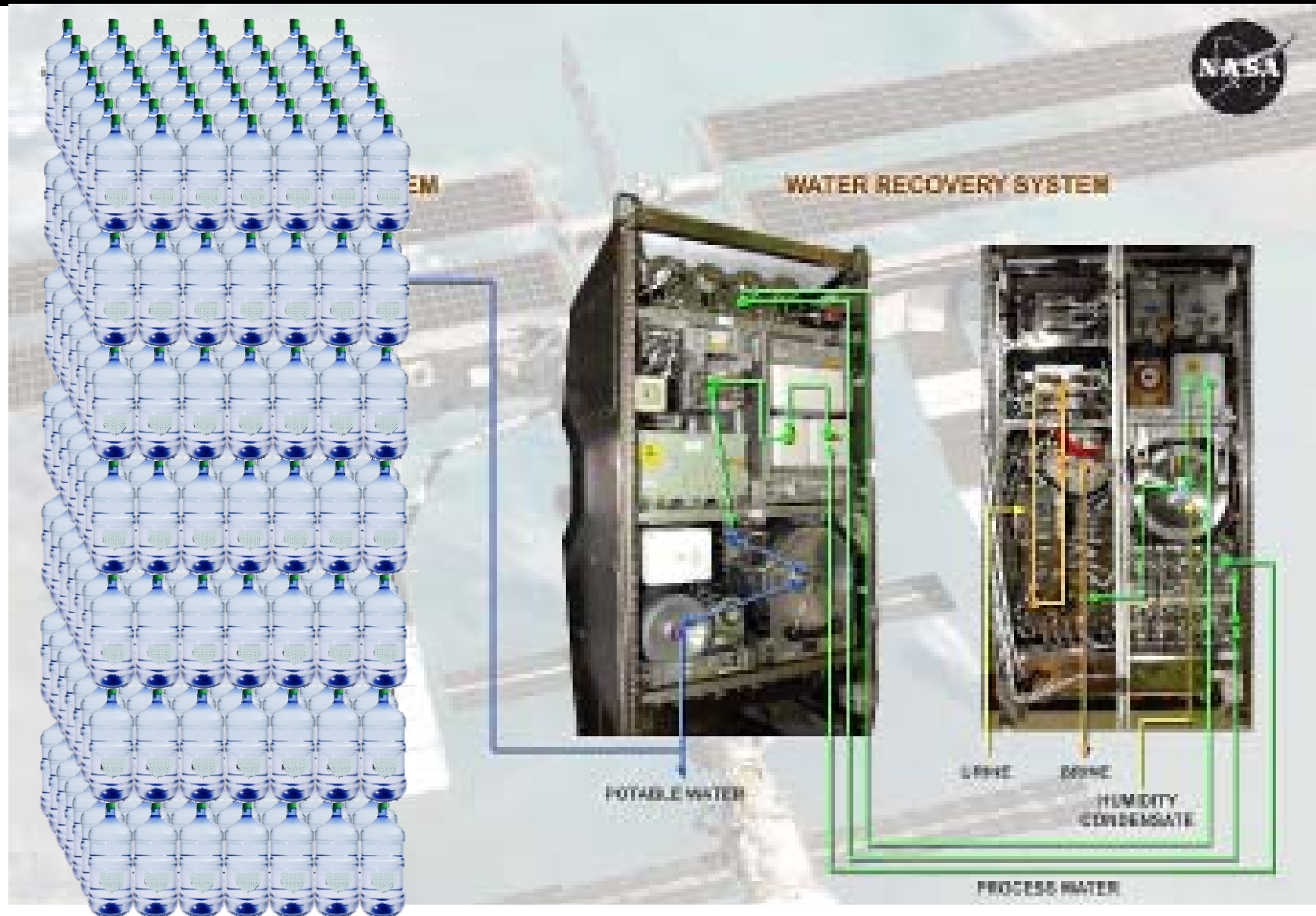


# Space Station Regenerative ECLSS

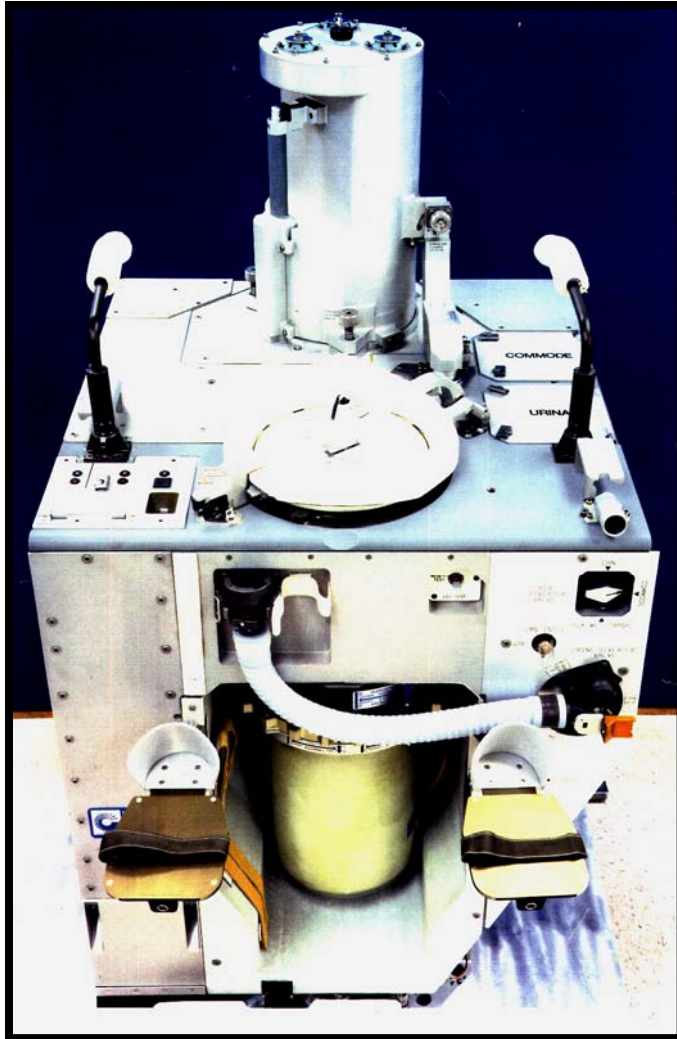
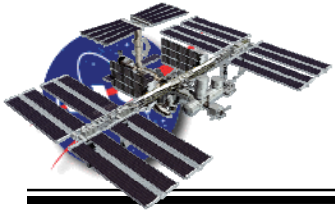




# Annual Water Produced by ISS Water Recovery











# Urine Processing Challenges

---

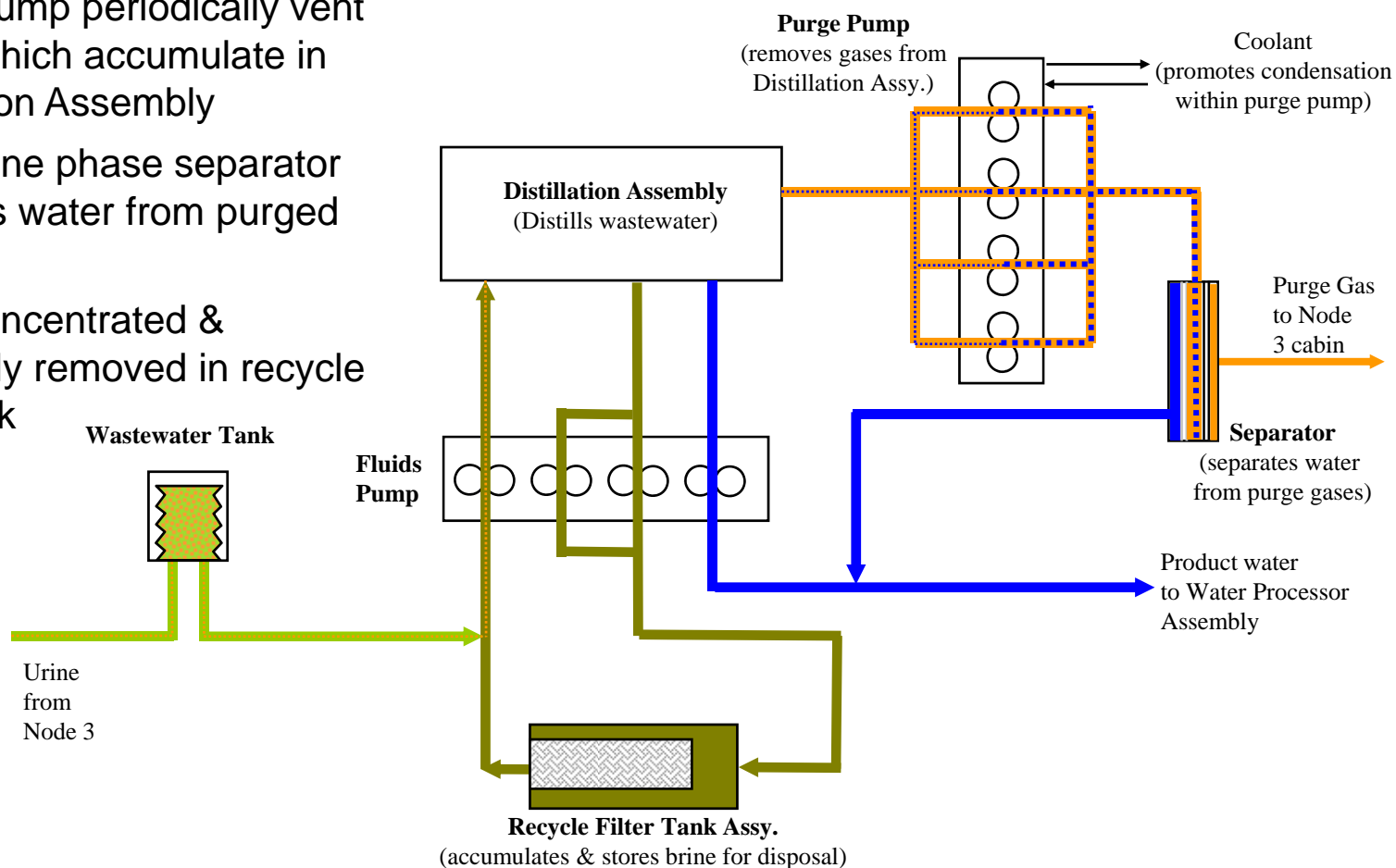
- **Microgravity – separating steam from liquid**
- **Keeping the hardware from gunking up or corroding**
  - » It has to last for 10 years
- **Making sure urine doesn't escape**
  - » Health/safety hazard
  - » Triple seals
- **What to do with the leftovers**



# Urine Processor Description

## ■ Integrated Process

- » Pretreated urine temporarily stored prior to processing
- » Fluids pump circulates urine brine and removes product water through DA
- » Purge pump periodically vent gases which accumulate in Distillation Assembly
- » Membrane phase separator recovers water from purged gases
- » Brine concentrated & ultimately removed in recycle filter tank



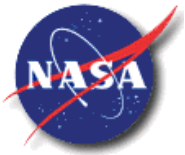


# ISS Urine Processor Description

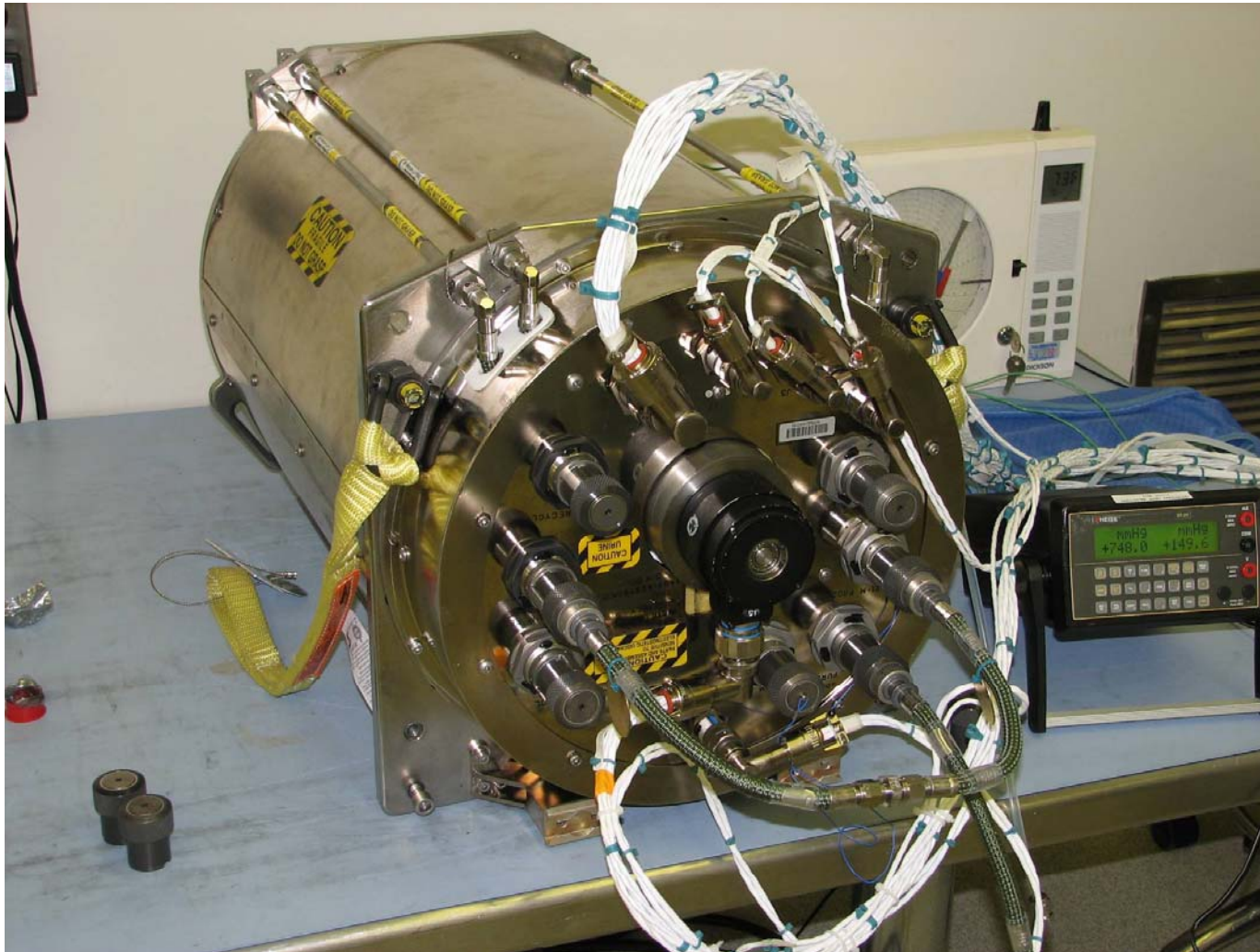
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- **Core Technology: Vapor Compression Distillation**
  - » Ambient temperature, low pressure distillation
  - » Evaporator, compressor, and condenser integrated into centrifuge assembly for dynamic phase separation





# Or you can do this!





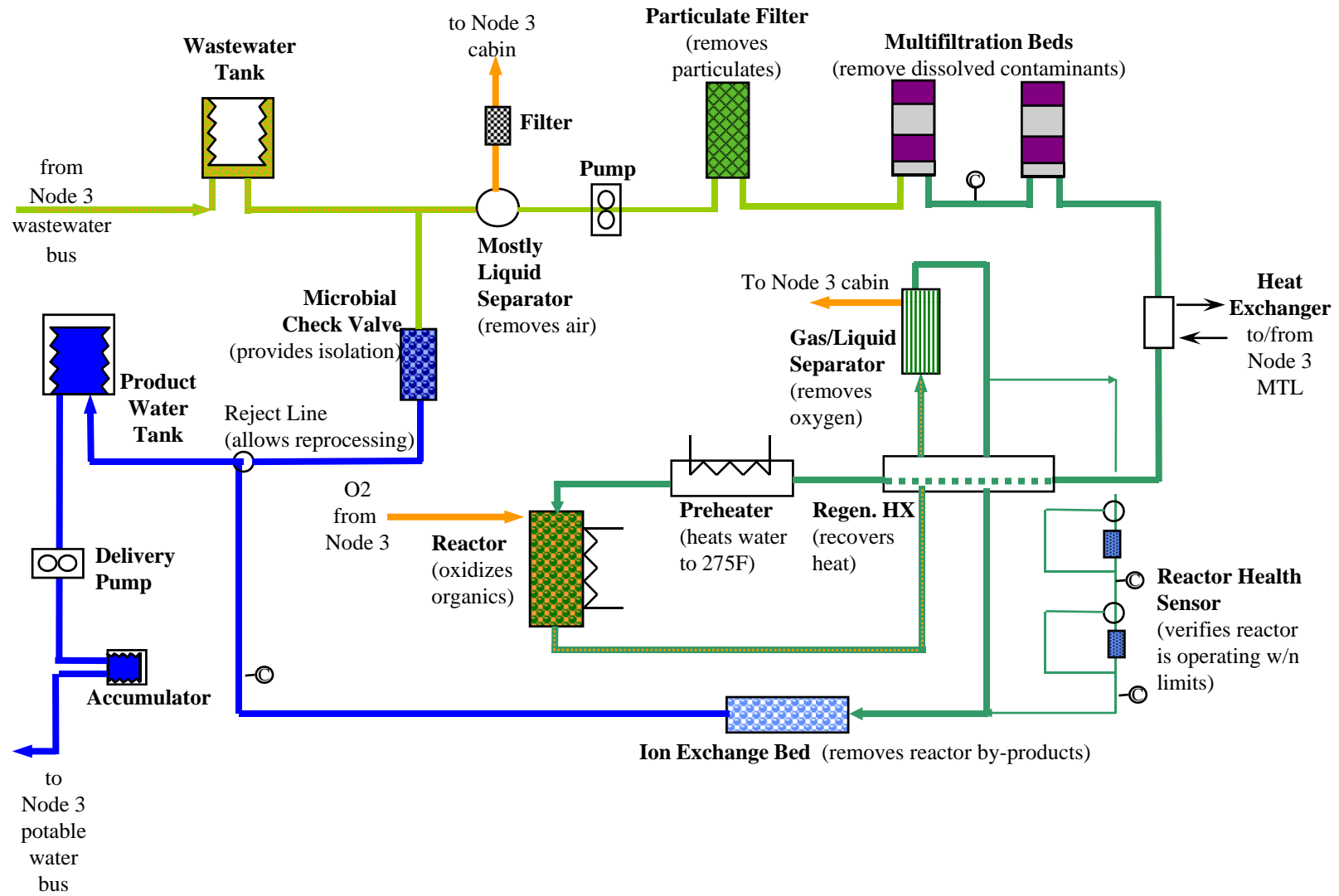
# The Whole Urine Processor being tested

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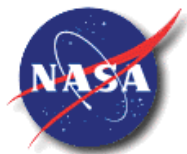


# ISS Water Processor Description





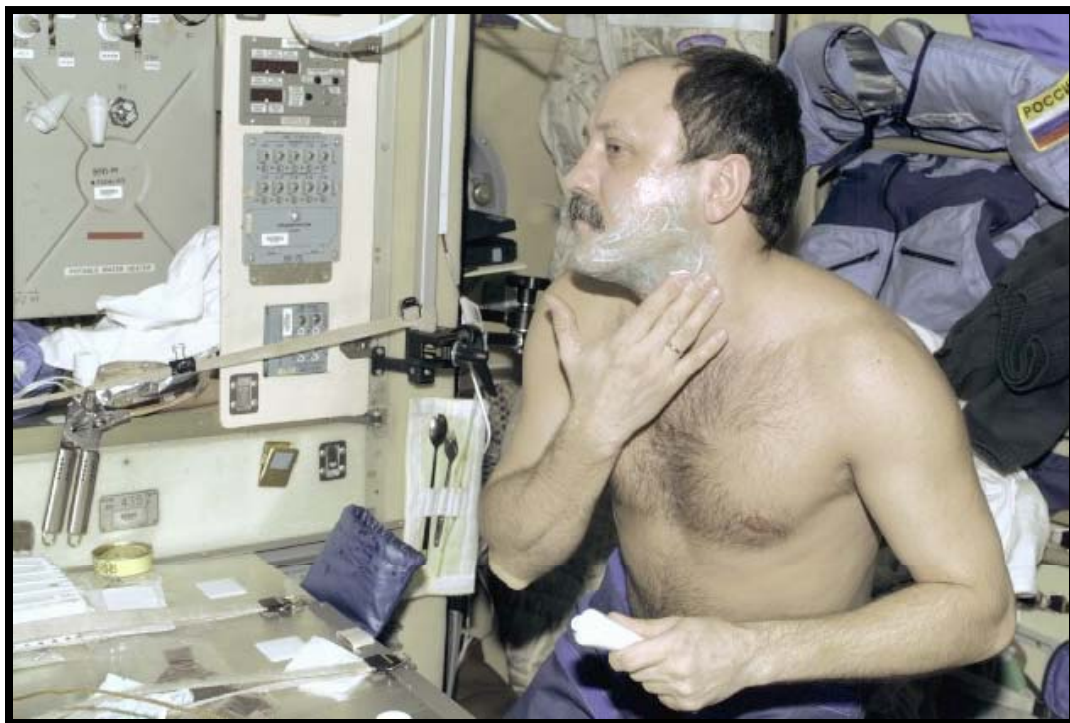










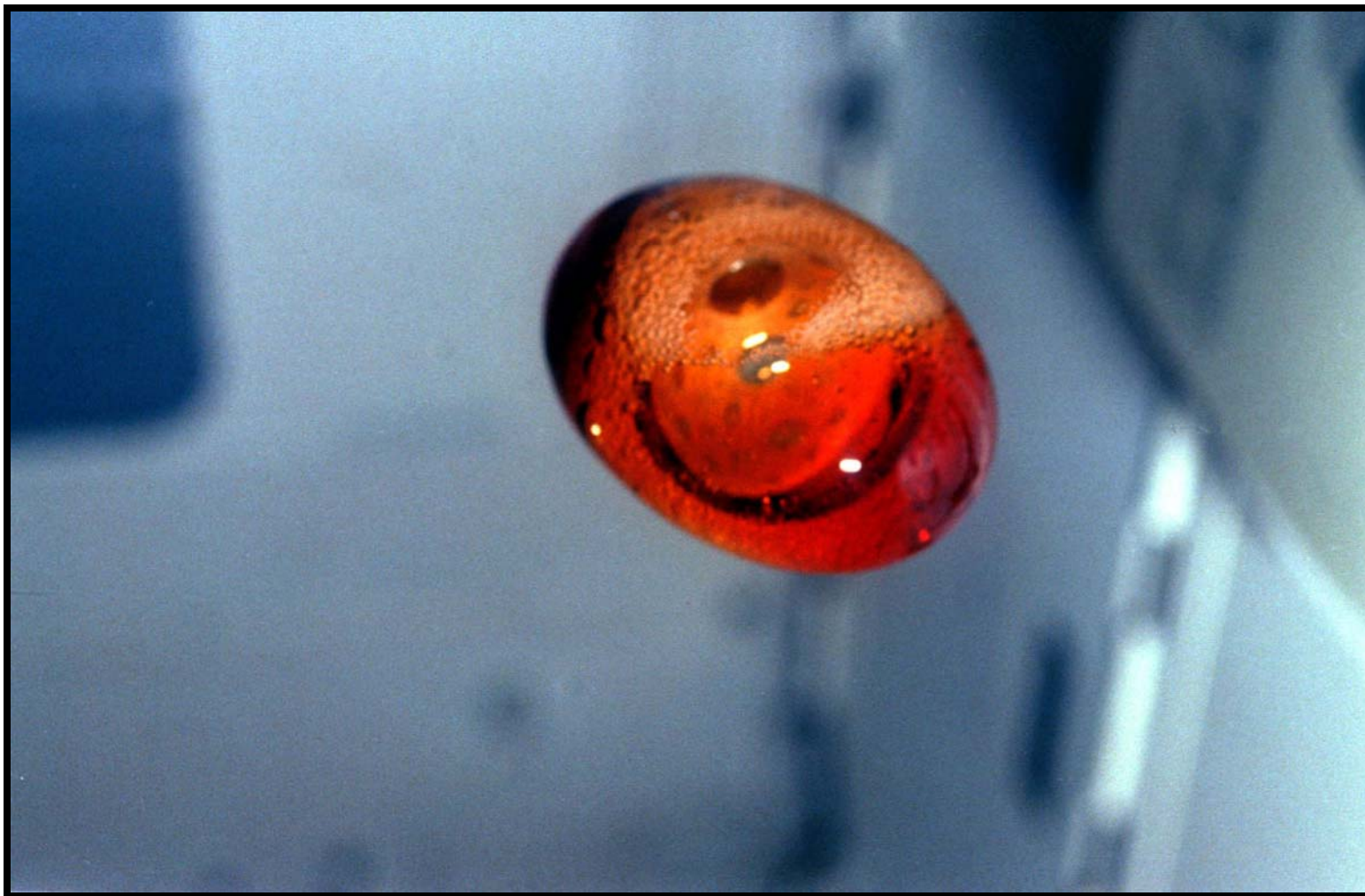














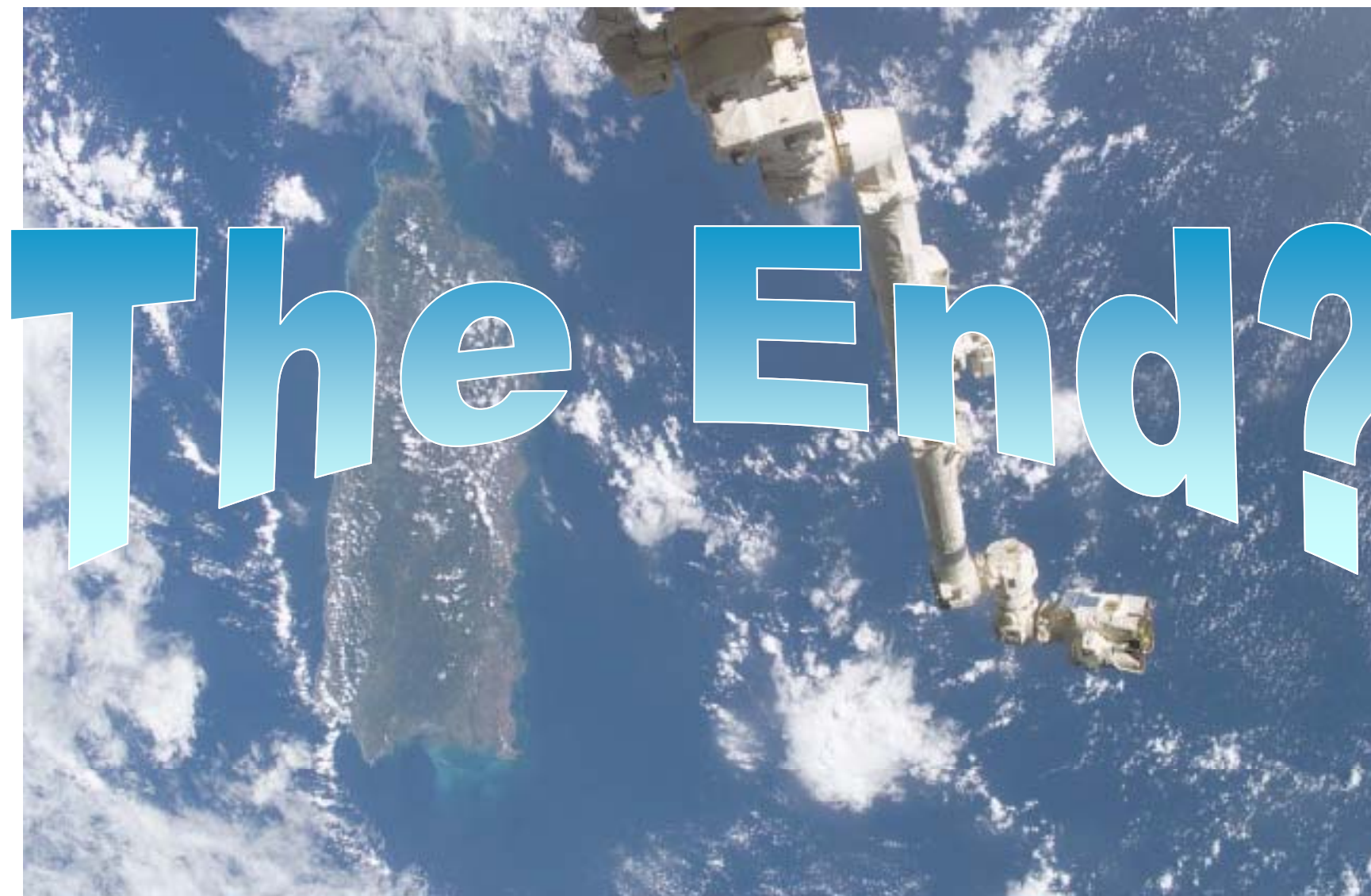


# Apollo 8 Earth Rise





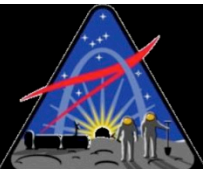




The End?



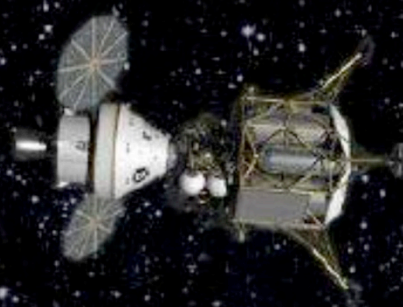




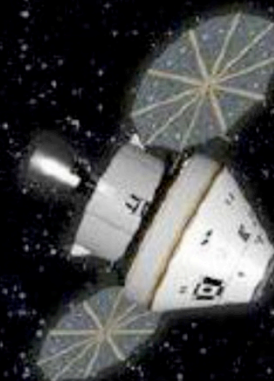
# Constellation Architecture



Earth  
Departure  
Stage



Altair  
Lunar Lander



Ares I  
Crew Launch Vehicle

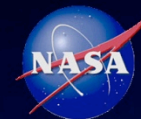


Orion  
Crew Exploration  
Vehicle

Ares V  
Cargo Launch Vehicle



***Constellation is an  
Integrated Architecture***







# Orion ISS and Lunar Missions



## ◆ ISS Mission:

- Transport 4 crew to ISS and back
- 210-day stay time; emergency return capability

## ◆ Lunar Mission:

- Transport 4 crew to LLO and back
- 180-day LLO loiter (unmanned)

## ◆ H2O loop

- stored potable supply; urine collected & discarded

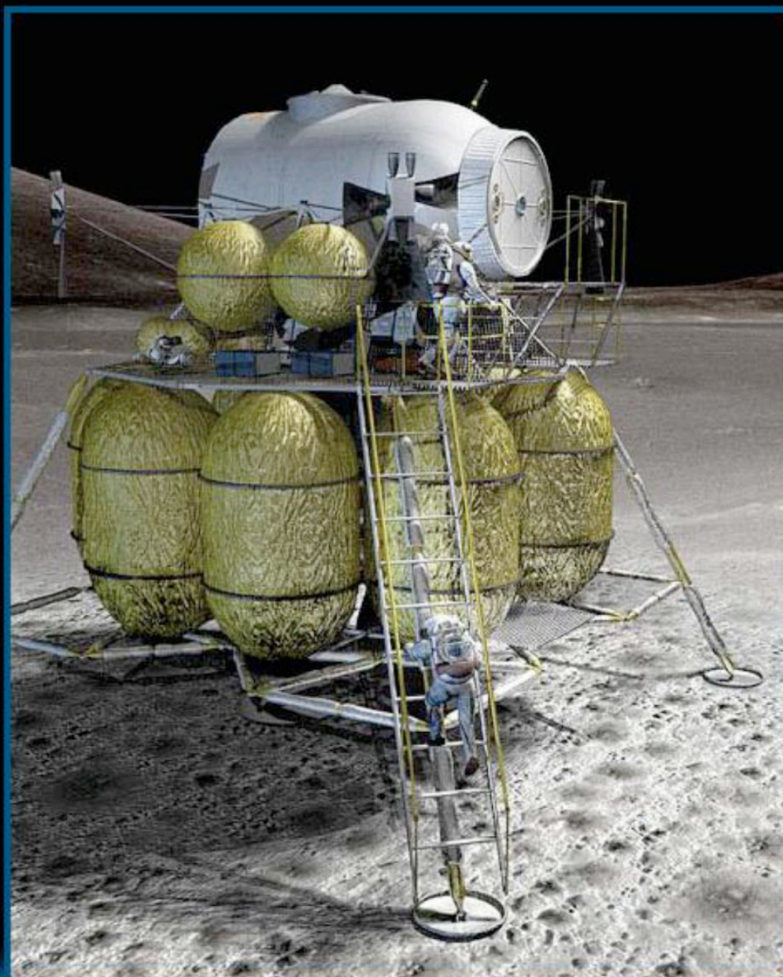
## ◆ O2 loop

- stored O2 supply
- CO2 scrubbed with Rapid Cycling Amine & vented overboard





# Altair Lunar Lander



- ◆ Crewed version transports 4 crew from LLO to surface & back
  - ❖ Support 7-day surface stays during initial outpost buildup
- ◆ H<sub>2</sub>O loop
  - ❖ stored potable supply; urine collected & discarded
- ◆ O<sub>2</sub> loop
  - ❖ stored O<sub>2</sub> supply
  - ❖ CO<sub>2</sub> scrubbed & vented overboard

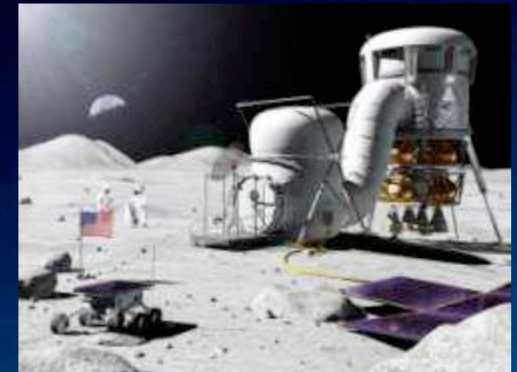




# Characteristics of Lunar Architectures



- ◆ **Sortie, Extended Stay, and Outpost** capabilities
- ◆ **Pervasive Mobility**; ability to explore an extended range (25–100 km) around landing sites
- ◆ Solar power with sufficient energy storage to keep assets alive **between human visits**
- ◆ **Habitation functions distributed** among multiple elements
- ◆ Emphasis on understanding the lunar environment and its applicability to human exploration objectives
  - Developing & testing science protocols
  - **Testing planetary protection approaches**
  - **Improving reliability and functionality** of EVA & life support systems
  - **Testing** systematic approaches for resolving complex problems such as **dust mitigation & radiation protection**
- ◆ NASA's Point of Departure Surface Architecture will be informed by NASA's Lunar Exploration Objectives as well as International Partner interests and budget





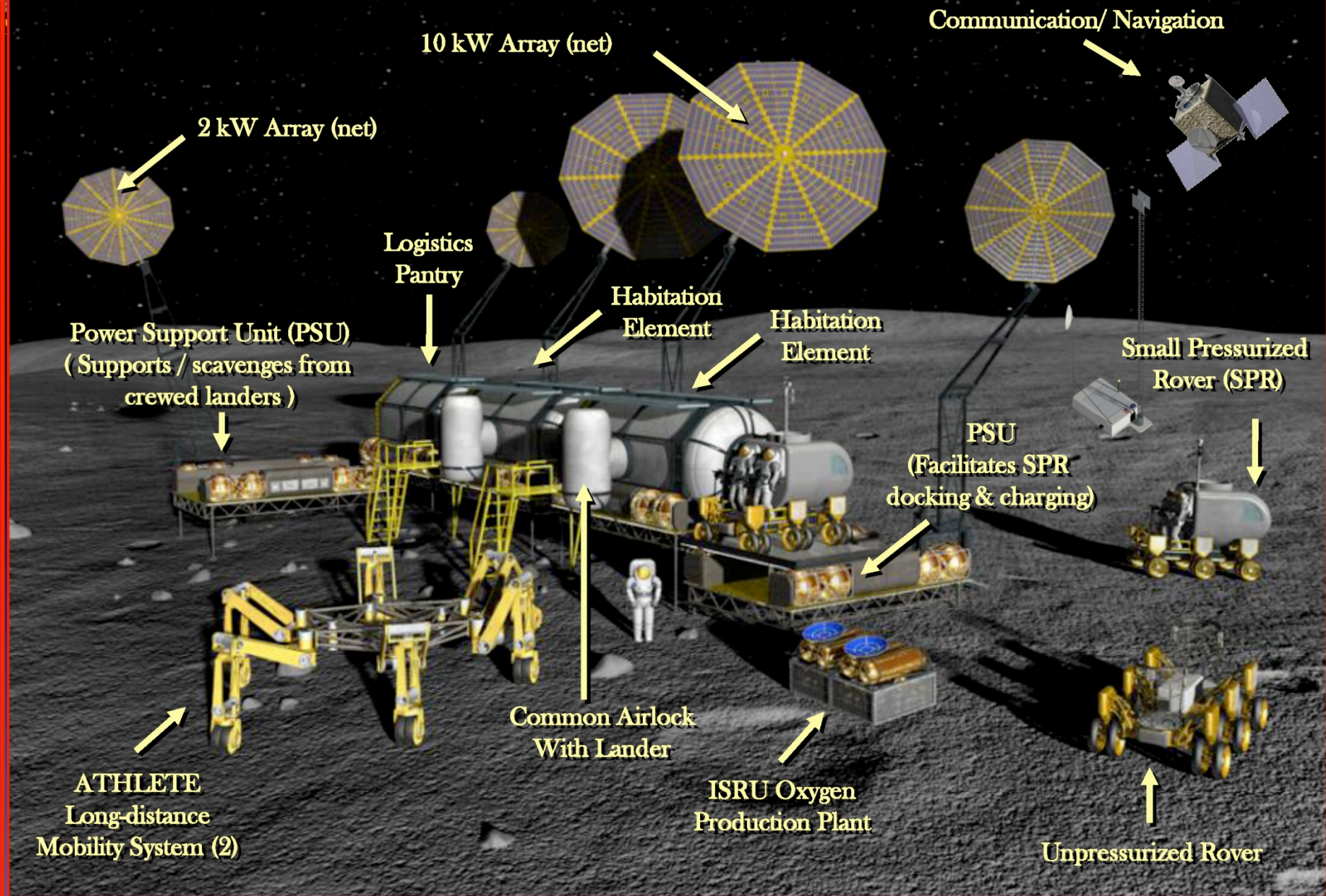
# Lunar Outpost



- ◆ Continuous habitation for 4 crew
- ◆ Extent of H<sub>2</sub>O and O<sub>2</sub> loop closure subject to ongoing architecture trades; Trade options include:
  - ❖ Wastewater recovery, brine recovery, solid waste drying
  - ❖ O<sub>2</sub> generation from H<sub>2</sub>O & lunar regolith, CO<sub>2</sub> reduction (to CH<sub>4</sub> or C)
- ◆ Commonality is a key goal. Example opportunities include:
  - ❖ Electrolysis (ECLSS, ISRU, & energy storage RFCs)
  - ❖ CO<sub>2</sub> Removal (Habs, Pressurized Rovers, EVA PLSS, CEV) & compatibility w/ CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction
  - ❖ Fluid system components (pumps, valves, sensors, etc)



# Conceptual Lunar Outpost Surface Systems







# Typical ECLSS Functions Distributed Throughout and Integrated Lunar Outpost

## Pressure Control Subsystem

- O<sub>2</sub> Storage & Supply
- N<sub>2</sub> Storage & Supply
- Positive Pressure Relief
- Intermodule Pressure Equalization
- Cabin Pressure Monitoring

## Fire Detection & Suppression Subsystem

- Fire Detection
- Fire Suppression

## Emergency Equipment

- O<sub>2</sub> Masks
- Toxic Masks

## Air Revitalization Subsystem

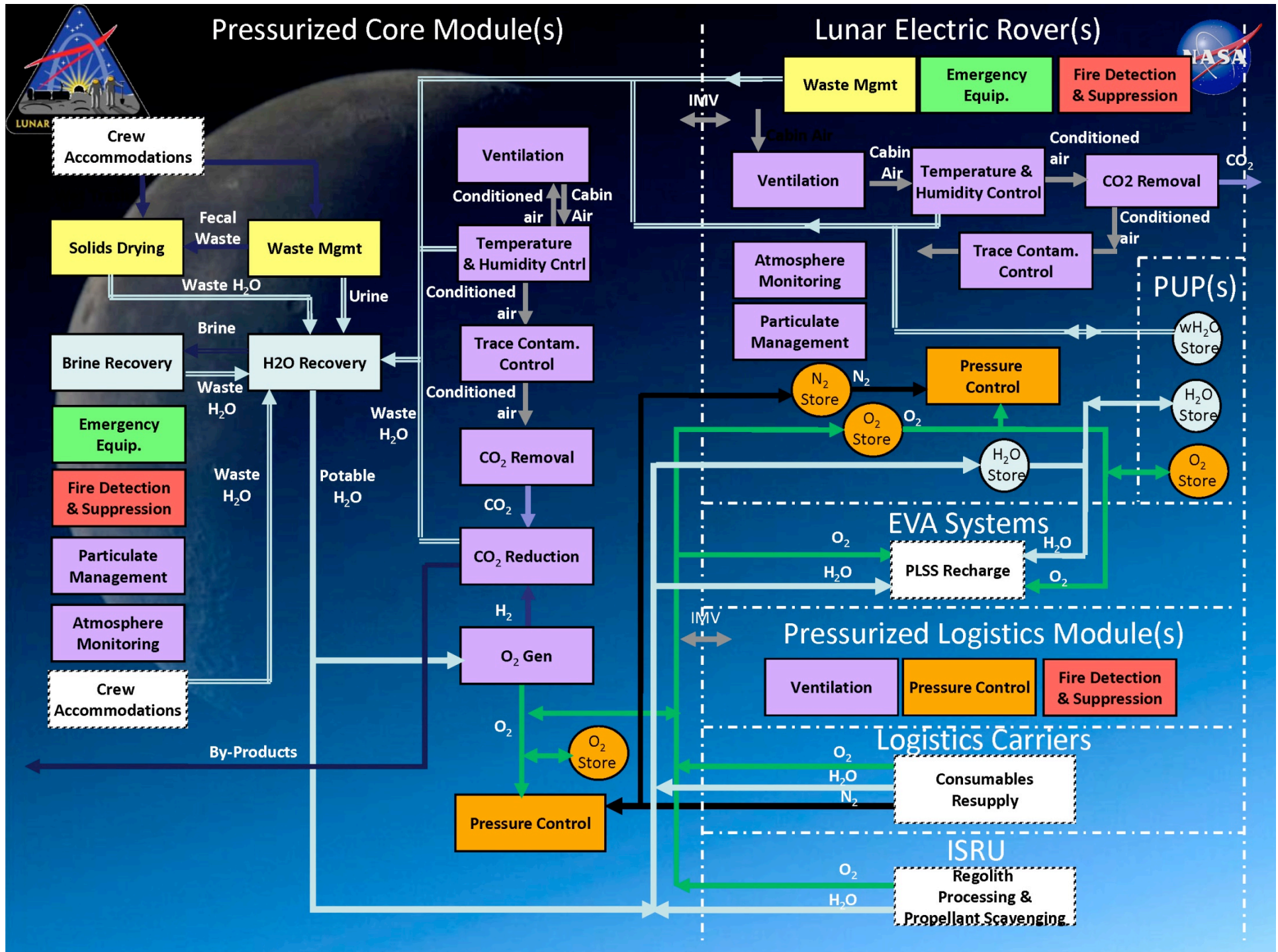
- CO<sub>2</sub> Removal
- CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction
- O<sub>2</sub> Generation
- Temperature & Humidity Control
- Trace Contaminant Control
- Ventilation
  - intra-module
  - inter-module
- Airborne Particulate Control and Monitoring
- Atmosphere Composition Monitoring
  - ppO<sub>2</sub>
  - ppCO<sub>2</sub>
  - ppH<sub>2</sub>O (v)
  - Trace Contaminants

## Water Recovery & Mgmt Subsystem

- H<sub>2</sub>O Recovery
  - Humidity Condensate
  - Waste Hygiene
  - Urine
- Brine Recovery
- Water Storage & Distribution
- Water Quality Monitoring

## Waste Mgmt Subsystem

- Urine Collection & Pretreat
- Fecal Collection & Drying
- Trash Collection, Compaction, & Drying
- Laundry







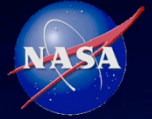
# CxP ECLSS Technology Needs



- ◆ **Closed loop air revitalization (oxygen loop closure)**
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Removal w/ ability to recover CO<sub>2</sub>
  - CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction
  - O<sub>2</sub> Generation via electrolysis (high pressure capability)
  - Trace contaminant control (improved sorbents and catalysts)
  - Atmosphere particulate control & monitoring
- ◆ **Closed loop H<sub>2</sub>O Recovery**
  - Water recovery from wastewaters and brines
  - Pretreatments, biocides, low expendable rates, robustness, etc.
- ◆ **Lunar Airborne Dust Removal**
  - characterization, detection, and control techniques
- ◆ **Post-fire Cleanup Monitor**
  - ensure safety after fire event



## CxP ECLSS Technology Needs

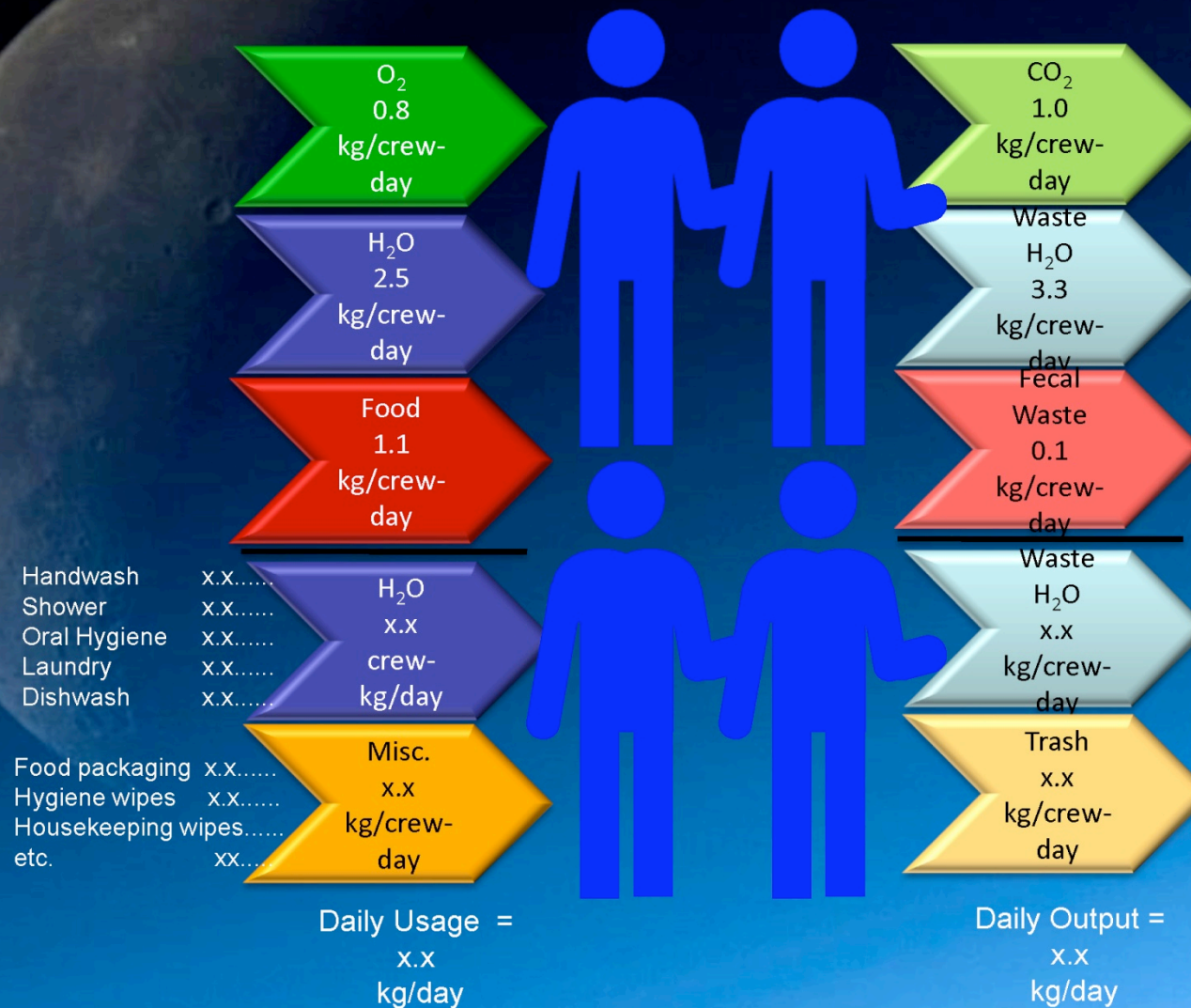


- ◆ **Long duration waste stabilization**
  - water recovery from solid wastes
- ◆ **Fire detection with low false alarm rates**
- ◆ **Low-g Fire Suppressants in elevated ppO<sub>2</sub> atmospheres**
  - characterization for lunar application
- ◆ **Long-life Atmosphere monitors**
  - major atmosphere constituents
  - trace contaminants





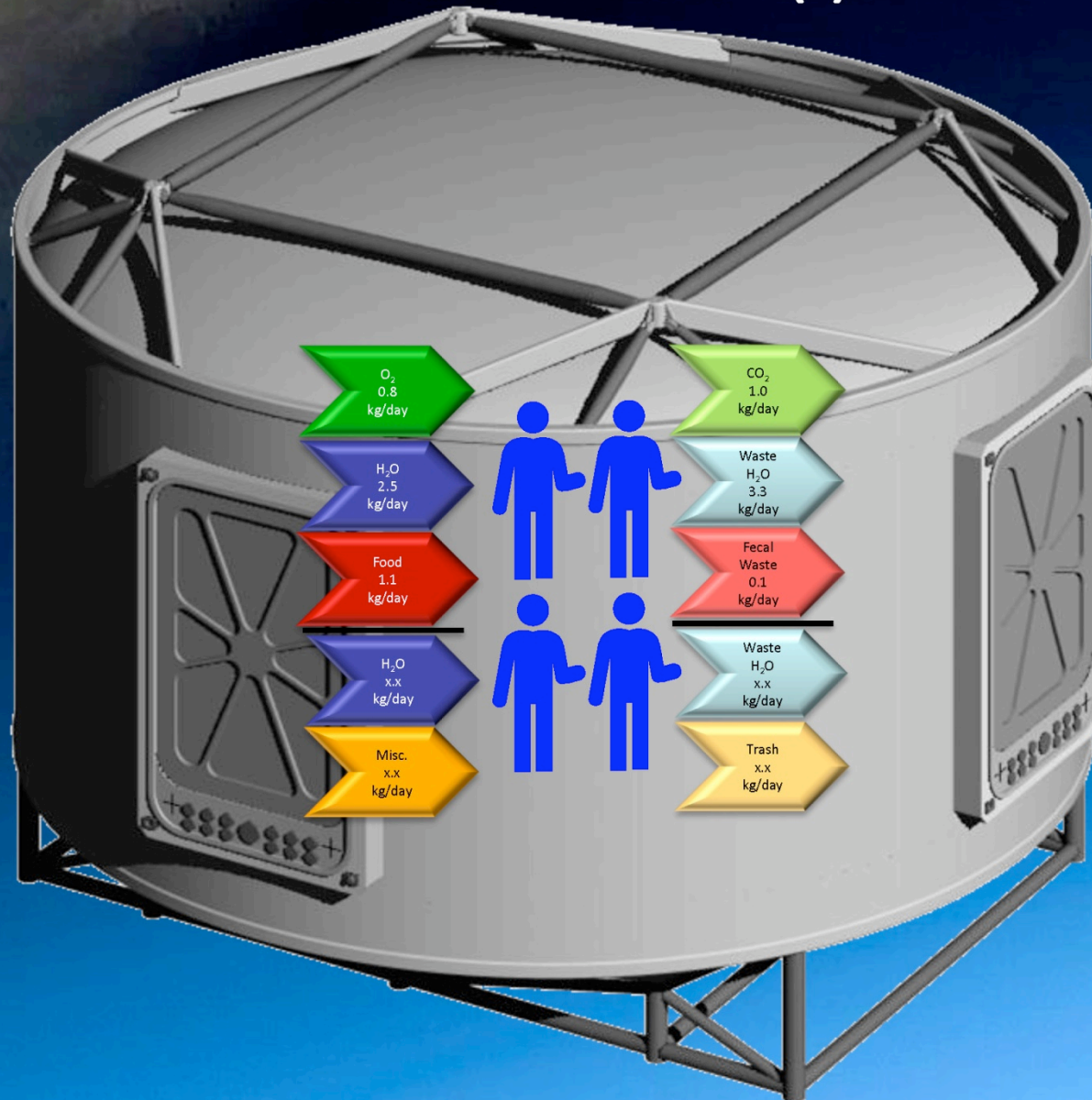
# Typical Life Support Mass Balance





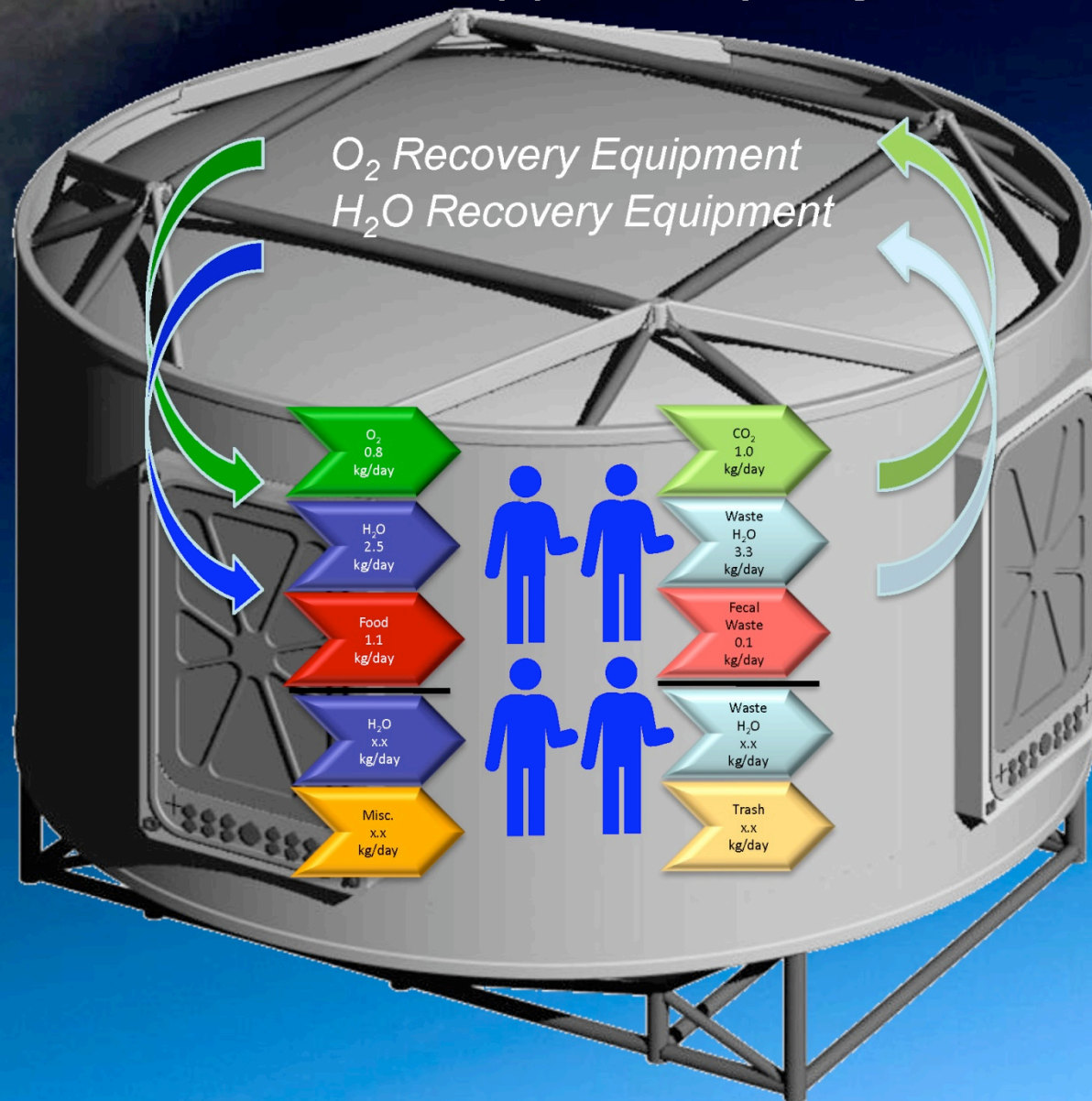


# Typical Vision: Crew Members Live Within a Fixed Habitat(s)

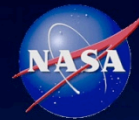




# Typical Vision: Crew Member Wastes are Available in Fixed Habitat(s) for Recycling







# More Likely Scenario: Crew Member Wastes May be Unavailable in Fixed Habitat(s) for Recycling

